REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Assembling of the Nominating Delegates at Utica.

Cross-Firing and Custom Hou'se Tactics Prohibited.

MODEL POLITICIANS

A Slate Made Up Beforehand and Sustained.

Woodford Delivers His "Annual" in Peace.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Silliman, of Kings County, for Attorney General.

Hopkins Renominated to the Comptroller's Bureau-

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Salary-Grabbing Congressmen Condemned --- Gently.

Temperance and Cheap Transportation for the Million.

There never was held in this State, pro-ably in the memory of the oldest political tamer convention than that which me There was no spirit, no life whatever in it, and, despite every effort made by the leaders to surround it with an appearance of enthusiasm, from the beginning to the close there was nothing in either the conduct of the delegates themselves or in that of the 200 spectators who were seated in the galleries which lent for even a minute a shadow of enthusiasm the proceedings. The why and wherefore of this it would, indeed, be hazardous to attempt to indicate; but the fact remains all the same that, notwithstanding the presence of as intelligent a purpose, there was everywhere a general feeling of gloom and discomfort. The fact that the old Custom Heuse slate, which was two weeks ago considered such a dead certainty, and which was broken to pieces last night, may have had something to do with it, although there were scores of Custom House employes present, if not as actual candidates, at least as individual powers behind ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

The Convention assembled at eleven o'clock, and, as no order or system to prevent others than delegates from occupying seats in the body open delegates and non-delegates were huddled together indiscriminately. The hangers-on of the were sent up to keep their shaky friends among the delegates from sinking in the traces, took advantage of this circumstance to secure good places on the floor. One of them, who was fearfully and wonderfully intexicated, distinguished himself by occasionally interrupting the proceedwith the general work of the Convention as the rumbling of the cars and the shricking of ally greeted the ears of the delegates. Of course it jell to the lot of Mr. A. B. Cornell, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, to call the Con vention to order. The permination of David J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, as demporary Chairman, which had been decided upon early in the day, was then made. Mr. Mitchell's speech was in the usual strain of temporary chairman addresses and was well received. At the close of the speech the usual routine business of appointing the various committees was gone through with, and then came an adjournment to two for dinner, but in reality to allow the Committee on Resolutions to get ready to report, and for the Committee on Credentials, of Davennort was made chairman to settle the little matter of the contested seat of Mr. A. B. Cornell from the Duane street (New York city) district. On reassembling the formality of electing a per

manent chairman was gone through with, Stewart L. Woodford being the choice. Woodford had his speech carefully written, and he read it slowly and deliberately, emphasizing here and there words which he evidently believed would make the house come down. It will be noticed that the speech deals generally with corruption, and is only forcible on this particular point, where local matters and municipal thieveries. The absence of all reference to the Credit Mobilier frauds, and the "salary grab" is equally noticeable. In fact many of the delegates openly expressed their surprise at this feature of the address, and declared that for policy's sake, at least, the grab ought to have been de nounced, inasmuch as the democrats had put themselves as deep in the mire in that business as the republicans, and a lively demonstration of the

hemselves as deep in hemselves as deep in hemselves as deep in he republicans, and a lively dense.

NoMinations Made Easy.

There was no excitement over any, of the nominations other than that of Attorney General; no strike or struggle of any extent whalever. The announcement at the very start by his irrends, that deputy, Anger S. Wood, had with deputy, Anger S. Wood, had with deputy and deputy of the control of the structure of the structure of the structure. announcement at the very start by his iriends, that the present deputy, Angar S. Wood, had withdrawn his name as a candidate for Secretary of State, made the road a very easy one for the backers of ex-Senator Thayer, who got the nomination without a struggle. Nelson K. Hopkins secured his renomination without anybody's being even named as a candidate against him. D. G. Forf, too, was very fortunate in having but slight opposition in the race for State Treasurer. The fight for the Attorney Generalship was quite a fively one between the friends of Benjamis D. Saliman and B. Platt Carpenter. The roll was finally called after considerable skirmishing, and Benjamis D. Saliman was declared neminated, the vote shanding, Siliman, 233:23 repenter, 162. Saliman was known to be the candidate of the Custom Heuse, and a determined effort was made by the friends of Mr. Carpenter to defeat him, because of the epen and undisguised support given him by the office-holders, who made mp the great bulk of the spectators outside the railing, and every one of whom had a strong pull upon some delegate. When General Woodford, of an intination of the plans being faid by one Carpenter people, he caited upon Mr. Harvey, of New York, to take his place on the platform and went down on the floor of the flows. On being recognized, as he had arranged with Mr. Harvey he should be, he at once arose and delivered a most begging appeal for the Convention its stand by Mr. Siliman.

In nominating this gentleman, Mr. Reiafield Smith bad made the remark that the office of the Attorney General should not be made a school to educate young lawyers in. This remark was greeted with great laughter by Mr. General wood with the order of the stand by Mr. Siliman while throwing it Mr. Simith meant his remark to be considered as a blow at Barlow. General Woodlord knew right well that he had to take the buil by the horis under the circumstances, else the Carpenter me might bring their candidate out too strongly, Barlow not having a iriend visible anywhere, hence announcement at the very start of the present deputy, Anger S. Wood, had wit the present deputy, Anger S. Wood, had wit the present drawn his name as a candidate for Secretary one for the

portion of the resolutions was received with considerable coolness. There were those of the delegates who predicted before the reading of the resolutions was begun that the denouncement of the salary grab would bring the entire convention to its fect with a three times three and a "tiger," but the prediction was not fulfilled. It must be said, however, that when the resolutions were put as a whole, they were met with the most enthusiastic signs of approval. The names of the members of the new Central Committee were called at the close of the reading of the resolutions, and answered for by c. Hue. The Convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket at a quarter to soven. The delegates will leave for home to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVEN-TION.

UTICA. N. Y., Sept. 24, 1873. The Convention was called to order by Mr. A. B. Corneil, Chairman of the State Committee, Judge Robertson, of Westchester county, nominated Mr. David J. Mitchell, of Onondaga, for temporary chairman. He was unanimously chosen and was conducted to the chair by Judge Robertson and Mr. Batchelor, of Saratoga.
On taking the chair Mr. Mitchell briefly ad-

dressed the Convention as follows:-Gentleman of the Convention—I return my sincere tuanks for the honor you have concerred in calling upon me to preside temporarily over your dehocrations. It is as gratifying to my feelings as it was unexpected. It might have lailen to many others more worthy, but to no one who could entertain a more lively sense of its duties and responsibilities, or who could share in a higher estimate of the principles and objects which have called us together. The occasion upon which this most respectable and patriotic assemblage has been convened is one of deep interest and concern. We are met hare to-day not only to select candidates for some of the most responsible offices in the State, but to indicate lines of policy that shall conform to the honest and carnest sentiments of the people and that shall contribute to the people and that shall adhere to the wise maxims which nave heretolore ruled its course. And you will remember, my friends, that we came here as the representatives of a party that embodies unninching advocacy of economy, retrenchment and reform in every direction. One year ago delegates met in this building to nominate a tocket, baying at heart these cardinal elects, and the bottleng and became the instrument of wresting the state government from the control of a more auspicious system of administration, and it is our duty to-day to pursue the popular and inte mass. That laction, with the taint of disloyalty upon its garments, cannot cope with the republican party, dounded as it was upon the stern principles of right and equality. It was in that laith that the war for the Union was carried on to a glorious termination. The power employed in that contest still exists, and cannot be overthrown. The party that pronounced the war a lailure has proved a failure itself. Its shattered and demoralized remnants cannot be successfully marshalled against the forces that by their vigor, energy and foresight saved the constitution and the Republic. Let as, my friends, go forward in this spirit and we cannot fail to conquer. Let us avoid dissention in our ranks, keep the cardinal doctrines of our creed ever in view, and, marching shoulder to shoulder to the contest now impending, and another to the long list of triumphs which have been achieved in the interest of good government, and which pramise perpetuity to republican institutions in this kand. Gentlemen of the Convention, what is your pleasure?

On motion of Senator Madden, John T. Cunning-

ningham, of Warren, and Stephen B. French, of Suffolk, were appointed temporary secretaries. The roll of delegates was called and there were

no contestants reported.

Judge Robertson, of Westchester, offered the fol-

lowing, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to geominate permanent officers of this Convention.

Mr. DAVENPORT, of New York, offered the foliow-Resolved, That, a Committee on Credentials, consisting of two from each judicial district, be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Hoskins, of Wyoming, moved that a Committee on Platform, to consist of two delegates from each judicial district, be appointed, to whom

all resolutions be referred without debate. Mr. STEVENS, of Lowis, moved to strike out that part which provided that resolutions be referred without debate. He did not want to see the reso-

utions of any one suppressed in that way. Mr. DELAFIELD SMITH opposed the amenement. It did not suppress debate. The proposition was to refer without debate in the first instance; but when the report of the committee comes in any gentleman may debate. The course proposed was

the usual and the proper course.

Mr. Stephens, of Lewis, urged that it was in the power of the Convention to cut off debate by the previous question. That he was opposed to. The amendment was rejected and the resolution was

previous question. That he was opposed to. The amendment was rejected and the resolution was adopted.

FIRST SYAB AT THE CONGRESSIONAL SALARY STEAL.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON offered a resolution disapproving of the necasure adopted by Congress increasing salaries, which he read, clinding much appliance. The resolution, under the motion just adopted, was referred, without debate.

Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, moved that the rules of the last Assembly be adopted for the government of this Convention. Adopted.

COMMITTEES ALTRICKTED.

The Chair anneanced the following:—
COMMITTEES ALTRICKTED.

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COMMITTEES ALTRICKTED.

The Chair anneanced the following:—
Committee on Kesoullons.—George Bliss and Chairles Spencer, of New York: Chairles J. Lowery, of Kings; James W. Husted, of Westchester; Chairles P. Easton, of Albany; C. V. R. Ludarnton, of Sullivan; George Bachelor, of Sarazloga; George M. Gleason, of St. Lawrence; A. B. Getty, of Oswegs; C. C. Ricc, of Herkimer; Seymour Degister, of Cheming; J. W. Dwight, of Tompkins: F. S. Masoc, of Ontario; C. C. Davidson, of Monrae; Thaddens C. Davis, of Erie; George G. Hoskins, of Wyoning.

Committee on Credentials.—John F. Davenport.

Thandens C. Davis, of Erie; George G. Hoskins, of Wyoming.

Committee on Credentials.—John F. Davenport, of New York; Solon B. Staith, of New York; Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam; James Biauvelt, of Rockland; Lewis f. Payne, of Columbia; Gilbert Robertson, of Rensselaer; Stephen Monatt, of Clinton; William Bradford, of St. Lawrence; Ward Hunt, Jr., of Oneida: Charles Chickering, of Léwis; Wesley Hocker, of Cortland; Ben. Devoe, of Broome; John S. Fowier, of Caruga; T. M. McDonaid, of

oenr W. A. Codd, of Niagara, 2nd O. P. Ved; of Cattaraugus.

Committee on Orginization—Baac Dayton and Horace Russell, of New York; William H. Robertson, of Westchester; John A. King, of Queens; John Sanderson, of Greene; F. W. Foley, of Essex; William Clark, of Montgomery; Reuben W. Stroud, of Onondaga; H. Barber, Jr., of Jederson; William C. Fields, of Otsego; William Smythe, of Tloga; P. G. Hadiey, of Seneca; W. T. Tinsley, of Wayne; William L. Sessions, of Cnautauqua, and H. F. Tarbox, of Genesee.

On motion, a recess until two o'clock was agreed upon.

The following Market of Market San to ever quarter of the globe. Such service may we render to our State, to our nation, to the civilization of the world, if we are faithful, wise and devoted in the performance of our duties and trusts as American citizens.

Gentleman of the Convention, what is your further pleasure?

The speech was frequently interrupted by ap planse.

The Committee on Permanent Organization re-

The following is Mr. Dayton's resolution in full: The following is Mr. Dayton's resolution in full:—
Resolved, That the republicans of the State of New
York, in common with the great body of their fellow
re, resentatives throughout the country, disapprove of
the measure adopted by the last Congress increasing the
compensation of its own members—tapphause)—that this
Concention regards this measure as one of the
measy wrongs which was due to the system
which sutthorizes the hooding of a session of
Congress after the election of a new Congress;
that, in the judgment of this Convention, no person ought
to be permitted to state a member of a Legislative body
after the successor to his south has been elected, and the
Congress and the table Legislatures ought to make such
provision as that the whole record of every member of
Congress—shall be before the people when proceeding to
the election of a new Congress.

The Convention reassembled at two O'ciock The Convention reassembled at two o'cock

P. M.
ISAAC O. DAYTON, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported for permanent president, Steward L. Woodford, of Kings county (appliuse), and he was unanimously elected.
Messrs. Dayton and Lastman, of Dutchess county, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair.

were appointed a Committee chair.

Mr. Dayton having introduced him as permanent President, temporary Chairman Mitthell said—I desire to add, his fame has preceded him and you will now listen to his words. (Applause.) Governor Wood.ord addressed the Convention as Governor Wood.ord addressed the Convention as follows:—

GENERAL WOODPORD'S SPEECH

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—We meet to renew our allegance to the ideas which have thus lar been the creed of the republican party, to take counsel as to the present needs of our State and nation; to declare our views and purposes, and to nominate suitable candidates for the several State offices to be filed at the coming election. We say trankly that we meet as republicans to declare republican principles, to nominate houest, capable and consistent republicans and to perpetuate a republican administration of our State and nation. We are proud, very proud of the past history of our great organization. It has been the history of our nation, written with the sword on many a field, incorporated into the legislation, nay, into the very constitution, the organic law of our people. It is a grand stry simply told in these brief words, "Liberty, Chion, Justice." But we also know that our past record is only of present value, as it gives assurance of future well doing. It is the certificate of the faithful servant. It tells of capacity; it does not insure success herealter. We have done well in other days, so much the greater reason why we should do well now; so much the greater reason why we should be defined to the success by the manner in when luthre well doing. It is the certificate of the faithful servant. It tells of capacity; it does not insure success hereater. We have done well in other days, so muca the greater reason why we should do well now; so much the greater shame if we do ill. We trankly claim that in the past our party has deserved success by the manner in which that party has served the people, the State and the nation. We as frankly admit that the year republican party, with all its high, heroic memories of cathe fields and council chambers, of broken shackles and a united land, with all its samted nimes of Lincoln, Stanton and Seward, should reid its banners and retire from its function of government so soon as it proves false to its trust or incompetent in its administration. The State was before the party. The party is for the State, not the State for the party. So long as the republican organization shall rule faithfully and well the State which it bore in salety through the grand old party wear the crown and bear the rule. Of one thing he assured, names change, ideas never. The party name in which we glory thus to-day may pass mto instory all bright with the great achievements and noble words of our cider brothers, and only tarniched by our misdeeds; but the ideas of our great organization shall live and rule among men in our State and nation, if not in our name then in some others, if not in, and through us then in and through others better, manifer and more deserving than we. In the republican column and under the republican column and under the republican banner we have only iought the old, old battle of manhood against class privileges and class claims, of the many against the few, of the essence of tyranny. While our human nature remains weak and erring, and the conditions of time, sense and matter endure, that battle is impending. I trust that for many years we may still fight that battle and this same column, under this same banner, cheered by our great memories and emulating the deeds and words of our claim of the prosen the steady, in steady to the lasts, in generous the steady instity to the Indian, in the settlement of our differences with the mother land by the Christian methods of peacedul arbitration, rather than in the bloody tribunal of battle, so let us deserve success to-day by the declaration of just and wise principles, by the nomination of pure and able candidates, and by squarely living up to our declarations. Let us in latthiul obedence to the law and the enforcement of its behavior and able candidates, and by squarely living up to our declarations. Let us in latthiul obedence to the law and the enforcement of its behavior entire the steady of the steady law in the steady living up to our declarations. Let us the steady last. Great amid the shock of battle he was greater and more sell-contained amid the crash of cedit and ipnetary disaster. Let us write in letters of gold over the portals of the temple of the Republic those brace strong words of Ulysses S. Grant:—"the private clitzen may possibly brack the law if he will accept the consequence, in time of peace, violate the law and be quistly excused." And let me say to our democratic friends. "If this be Carsarism make the most of it." Such is our responsibility, we frankly recognize it; we deliberately accept its duties, we hambly ask for strength and wisdom to initial our high opportunities in the nation. We must enforce honest administration, save every dollar of tunnecessary and unwise expenditure, avoid seeses and less in theory, the unctions ollocal self-government, encourage them to rely more upon themselves and less upon the general iederal authority. We must seek by oconomy, honesty and practical common sense to care the corruptions of men and the demoralizing tendency of great and long continued political powers, in our cwn loved Common wealth of New York we must keep our "the common sense to care the corruptions of men and the demoralizing tendency of great and the great development of our canals from 1890 to 1822 brought to pay. It will be for some y

The Speech was Reposed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following additional officers:—

Vice Presidents.—First Judicial District—Alexander W. Harvey and James Winterbottom, of New

Nork.
Second District—L. Bradford Prince, of Queens;
Amuerst Wight, Sr., of Westchester.
Third District—John R Hazelton, of Schoharie;
Joseph P. Ives, of Greene.
Fourth District—H. A. Paddock, of Pranklin; H.
Hathron, of Saratoga.
Fifth District—Elias Root, of Oswego; George A.
Fox, of Jefferson.
Sixth District—Thomas c. Platt, of Tioga; David
Wilber, of Otsego.
Seventh District—John S. Fowler, of Cayuga;
Martin Holmes, of Gates.
Eighth District—Job Southwick, of Erie; Byron
Healy.

Seventh District—John S. Fowler, of Cayuga; Martin Holmes, of Gates.

Eighth District—Job Southwick, of Erie; Byron Healy.

Severdaries.—First District—George W. Lyon, Waiter S. Pinckney.

Second District—John S. Platt, of Dutchess; A. J. Wood, of Richmond.

Third District—William C. Wylie, of Ulster; Thomas J. Rundle, of Greene.

Fourth District—Edward Ellice, Schenectady; M. D. Breckwith, St. Lawrence.

Fifth District—C. Fred. Hertest, Onondaga; Ward Hunt, Jr., Oneida.

Sixth District—C. G. Thurman, Chemung; S. P. Allen, Chenango.

Seventh District—Williard A. Cobb, Niagara; Lewis McKinsley, Chautanqua.

Mr. Voorhers, of Monroe, offered a resolution that the delegates to this Convention from each Congressional district be requested to name one person from such district to represent such district upon the State Central Committee.

Mr. Davendard, of New York, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that there were no contested seats (Applause.)

E. Delafield Smith said there had been a difficulty in the First district of New York, and he had been requested to present the following resolution, to give the Central Committee more power to settle conflicts between contestants, which was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved that whenever, in the city of New York, the district organizations fail to perform their duties in accordance with the constitution for the government of said associations, the Central Committee of said city be fully empowered to investigate and take such action as in their judgment may be just and proper.

Resolved That the secretary of the Central Committee of Said city be fully empowered to investigate and take such action as in their judgment may be just and proper.

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Resolved That the secretary of the Central Committee of said city be fully empowered to investigate and take such action as in their judgment may be just and proper.

Hon. MARTIN. J. Townson as follows:—
dressed the Convention as follows:—
Mr. CHAIRMAN—I rise for the purpose of presentmr. C Mr. Chairman.—I rise for the purpose of presenting the name of the Hon. Francis S. Thayer as a candidate suitable to be presented for the nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Thayer is not unknown to the electors of the State. He has served two terms in the Senate of the State with universal satisfaction to the people. He is known both as a legislator and a critizen. Mr. Chairman, we cannot succeed in an election unless we can convince the electors that the men we present for their suffrages are tried and faithful. In the person of the gentleman I have named we have assurance of the possession of these qualities. I have spoken of his public career, and the people know of his discharge of public duties. Mr. Thayer has a record as a citizen. He has been known for thirty years in the county of Rensselaer, and has risen from a clerkship to be a partner in a prosporous mercantile concers.

Mr. Schermerhorn, of Eric, seconded the comination of Mr. Thayer.

Renselaer, and has risen from a cierkship to be a partner in a prosporous mercantile concern.

Mr. Schermerhorn, of Erie, seconded the comination of Mr. Thayer.

Mr. Durfee, of Wayne, eulogized the constant fidelity of that county to the principles and candidates of the republican party. In view of this ne had come here koping to ask of the Convention the nomination of one of her citizens, but, desiring harmony, he came to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Thayer by acclamation. Agreed to. (Applianse.)

COMPTROLLER.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith moved the nomination of Comptroller, of Nelson K. Hopkins, of Erie, and said:—"It is only necessary to say of him we all know him, his ability and integrity."

Mr. Bass, of Erie, seconded the nomination in a few enorgistic remarks, and asked that it be by acclamation as a reward for his faithful services during the past two years.

Mr. Smythe had great pleasure in seconding the motion to nominate Nelson K. Hopkins by acclamation.

The Chair put the question and it was unanimously adopted.

STATE TREASURER.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate for Treasurer. Mr. Charchill, of Oswego, Presented the name of Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego, presented the name of Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego, he urged the claims of his county to recognition in this Convention, and pledged the intelligence, experience, ability and fidelity of the proposed nominee.

Mr. Edick, of Otsego, rose to present the name of a candidate for Treasurer from that, county, which since the foundation of the republican party had never asked or been accorded a place on the State ticket. As the Secretary of State has been taken from the eastern and the candidate ior Comptroller from the western portion of the State he thought it but just and expedient to take the Treasurer from the interior. He, therefore, nominated Augustus R. Elwood and pledged him as lonest, capable and reliable in party and in private life.

Mr. Mansh, of Herkimer, took pleasure in seconding the nomination of the republican party had he was the man for

county had long known Mr. Elwood and believed he was the man for the place. He was a man who, if put in charge of the treasury, you will always find your money there.

Mr. French, of Queens, seconded the nomination of Mr. Fort, the man who carried his district for Assembly against the man who was the prominently strong candidate of the liberal republicans (Littlejohn). He eulogized him as chairman—first of the Canal Committee, when he successfully compatted the canal Ring; later as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, when he stood as an invincible bulwark against the attacks of all the Rings of every kind.

invincible bulwark against the attacks of all the Rings of every kind.

Mr. Worth, of Kings, on behalf of the united delegation from that county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Fort.

Messrs. Phillips, of Cayuga; Eastman, of Albany; Crawlord, of Madison, and Lincoln, of Ontario, in behalf of their countles, seconded the nomination of Mr. Fort.

Mr. Dexyer, of Chemung county, said that his county had thought of presenting a candidate, but the sentiment here was already so apparent that he, in behalf of Chemung county, took pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Fort.

Mr. Bruce, of Onondaga, seconded the same nomination, and predicted that he was a "fert" that the democrats could not take. (Laughter and applause.)

applanse.)
Several other counties followed in the same Mr. Churchill moved the nomination of Mr. Fort by acclamation.

The Chair said this could not be done unless the

by acclamation.

The Chair said this could not be done unless the competing nomination from Otsego was withdrawn. The vote was taken on the momination by rising, and it was carried. On motion the nomination was made unanimous. (Applause.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Chair stated that the next business was the nomination of Attorney General.

Mr. E. Delaffeld Smith addressed the Convention upon the importance of filling this place with a man of reputation and character that would honor the office. He named Benjamin D. Silliman, of Brooklyn. He said this was a position which should not be kept for the young and inexperienced men to be educated in. Benjamin D. Silliman was a gentleman possessing large experience and holding the confidence of all who knew him. He was not a party man, and yet he was a republican in principle. He was a strong advocate of all the great reforms inaugurated by the republican party. He believed the large vote he would secure in New York and Kings county would return to this Convention a suitable reward for their action should he be nominated. In the course of his remarks he eulogized Attorney General Barlow.

Mr. Eastman, of Dutchess, after referring to the fact that Poughkeepsie was the only city in Eastern New York which could always be counted on

eral Barlow.

Mr. EASTMAN, of Dutchess, after referring to the fact that Poughkeepsie was the only city in Eastern New York which could always be counted on for a republican majority, said that Dutchess county had always been called upon to vote for candidates taken from other sections of the State. The claims of that county had never been recognized, and now it asked that the Attorney General be given to Eastern New York. It asks for the nomination of Mr. B. Blatt Carpenter for Attorney General. (Long continued applause,) Mr. Carpenter was well known. Last year he presided over the dedictations of the Republican Convention. He is an able lawver and has a large practice. He has been tried and found worthy. If you will nominate him we will increase our majority. All Eastern New York will increase and his election will be certain.

Mr. CODMAN, of Columbia, followed in support of Mr. Carpenter.

CHABLES E. SPENCER seconded Mr. Carpenter's nomination.

CHARLES E. SPENCER seconded Mr. Carpenter's nomination.

Mr. DAYTON, of New York, desired the caim consideration of the Convention to this nomination. He said the mar who his this office fills, in the public eve at this time, the most important office in the guit of the people—next to the Governor himself. If will fall to him to prosecute a powerful class of public onenders, who should be pursued indexibly for their crimes to the extent of the law. The man pre-eminently fitted for this day is Benjamin slimman. The people will seel certain that in electing him they can rely on thim to carry out their will and wishes in the matter referred to. He certified him as a sound and carnest republican, and one of the ablest, most energetic and most intelligent mes at our Bar.

our Bar. Mr. Marsh, of Herkimer, endorsed the nomina-Mr. Marsh, of Herkinger, endorsed the nomina-tion of Mr. Carpenter.
Mr. Diamond, or Kings, entrestly urged the nomi-nation of Mr. Silliman, saying he was a thoroughly competent lawyer and an upright man, and one whose name would add great strength to the ticket. In conclusion he expressed surprise that Duteness county should come in here, in view of last year's caryass in that district, and claim the nomi-nation as a right—a county which, a year ago,

changed from an overwhelming republican majority to 500 democratic, and this when everywhere else victory was perching on our banners.

General Wooddon, who called Colonel Harvey to the chair, said:—We have to get out of the fog and get into the clear, open sunlight if we propose to carry this State. (Applanse.) The claims of any locality I care nothing for, and the criticism concerning Kings county I directly withdraw. You have got the Ring fights on your nands and you cannot play with them. This Convention dare not leave Francis C. Barlow out of its ticket unless they place in his stead a name that will lift the ticket higher. He who talks politics to-day talks against and is no friend to the republican party. Give us some man strong enough to fight the Ring. Give us a man who shall lift the struggle in New York and Kings county out of personalities; a man with brain broad enough, whose personal character is such that when he is named it will be the death knell of the Tammany and Brooklyn Rings. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I come to you as one who was permitted to be a soldjer, as one who remembers the present Attorney General in the field, and I come to put it to you agarrely that the man whom we place upon our ticket should be one who will fare the issue. Lay by your politics in this matter. Place upon your ticket a leader of the Bar, who will fight and crush the Ring and the Ring thieves. In the name of New York and Brooklyn, not as a politician, but for the better cause of honest government, I beg this Convention to-day to nominate Renjamin D. Silliman, a leader of the Bar. (Applause.)

plause.)
Mr. John A. King carnestly seconded the nomination of Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman. The roll was then called and the vote stood, for Silliman 232, for Carpenter 162.
On motion of Mr. EASTMAN, of Dutchess, Mr. Sil-

On motion of Mr. Eastman, of Dutchess, Mr. Siliman's nomination was made unanimous.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Chair stated that the next business in order was the nomination of Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Tabor, on behalf of the republicans of Genesee, nominated Charles H. Monell, of that county, for Canal Commissioner. He said that Mr. Monell was a man of energy and a true republican, who had frequently been placed in positions of trust and honor. The republicans of Genesee ask for this nomination for the reason that they believe that they are deserving of it, and besides it will prove an incentive to increase the majority in that county. He earnestly desired that the Convention would see the wisdom of nominating Mr. Monell for this position.

would see the wisdom of nominating Mr. Monell for this position.
Colonel Klanck. of Monroe, which county, he said, last fail gave over 4,000 majority for the republican ticket, nominated Mr. Hiram P. Wilber, at present a Section Superintendent on the Erie Canal. "Cast your eye around this Convention, and the best-looking man you see—that is our candidate." He carnestly supported the nominee as eminently worthy, both on public and private grounds.

mr. Ross, of Erie, seconded the nomination of Mr. Monell.

Mr. Barcock, of Niagara, also sustained the nomination of Monell, not only on account of his fitness, but because the nomination should be given to the western part of the State.

Mr. Churchill, of Wyoming, advocated the nomination of Mr. Monell. He said that what the State wanted in that position was an honest and an able man, both of which qualifications Mr. Monell possesses in a large degree.

State wanted in that position was an honest and an able man, both of which qualifications Mr. Monell possesses in a large degree.

Mr. Knapp of Cayuga, paid a high eulogium to the men who went to the front during the rebellion and stood between the nation and destruction. He said that a distinguished citizen of Cayuga had come here to present a name for this office, but he was detained at his hotel, and that duty now very unexpectedly devolved upon him (Knapp). He then nominated, in behalf of the republicans of Cayuga, Colonel Sidney Meade. He said he was a man of sterling integrity, and if there was any canal or other ring in our State he would confront it with courage and determination. Mr. Knapp then gave the record Colonel Meade had made during the war, and called upon the Convention to recognize the "soldier element."

Mr. Bliss said he knew none of these candidates, but he found that one of them had been a soldier in the rebellion. He thought the ticket should not be made up without having a soldier upon it, unless they were leaving out of it the only soldiers who were on the ticket last year.

Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, named John La Pierre, of that county. He said that that gentleman was not only capable, but he was honest. He had experience in great public works, and was thus especially adapted to this position. He was a man well versed in the wanes of the canals. If we were to have an enlargement of the canals to meet the demands of the great West, then La Pierre is the man for the place. He continued at some length in eulogy of his candidate, especially as a son of toil.

Mr. Horkins moved to call the roll by counties.

some length in eulogy of his candidate, especially as a son of toil.

Mr. Hopkins moved to call the roll by counties.

Another delegate moved to amend so as to call by Assembly districts.

Mr. Hopkins accepted the amendment, and the motion was then rejected by 152 to 178.

Mr. Hopkins accepted the accency for Canal Commissioner should be filled with some one residing on the western division of the Eric Canal, as the present incumbent is a resident there.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:—For Meade, 185; for Monell, 118; for La Pierre, 41; for Wilbur, 33. No choice.

Mr. Voorheres withdrew the name of Wilbur and moved the nomination of Meade.

Mr. VOORBEES withdrew the name of Wilbur and moved the nomination of Meade.
Mr. VEDDER withdrew the name of Lapierre, and seconded the foomination of Meade.
Mr. A. B. CORNELL moved another ballot. Lost. On motion of Mr. Tarrox, Colonel Meade was unanimously nominated Canal Commissioner.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor.
Mr. Lincoln (of Ontario) said he rose to name a man who was entitled to this position at the hands of this Convention by all reasons, and that name was William B. Taylor, of Oneida.
Mr. John B. Greene, of Cortland, was also named. The vote was taken by the Convention rising, and it was found that Mr. Taylor had 260 votes. There was no contrary vote, and Mr. Taylor's nomination was made unanimous.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a

Saratoga, and spoke of his qualifications.

Mr. HEUSTED endorsed the nomination of General

saratoga, and spoke of his qualifications.
Mr. Hetsysto endorsed the nomination of General Platt.
Mr. Madden named General William R. Brown, of Orange, and advocated his nomination.
General Sharpe, after referring to the fact that Ulster county had hever received anything from State Convention although still doing her duty to the republican party, named Judson A. Waterbury, of Useer county.

John H. Denio, of Orleans, was also named, as was also Samuel B. Mellish, of New York.
The Convention then proceeded to vote with the following result:—For Platt, 238; for Waterbury, 102; for Brown, 27; for Denio, 7; for Mellish, S. Senator Platt's nomination was made unanimous on motion of General Sharpe, who remarked that the mode adopted for beating a candidate in this case was most remarkable.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Resolutions,

Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolved, That, having abolished slavery, suppressed the rebellion, preserved the Union, established equal political and civil rights, restored the national credit, paid or retunded a large part of the national debt, relieved the burden of taxation, disarmed and abashed the threat of repudiation, provided a uniform National Currency, adjusted grave foreign complications, assured general stability and prosperity throughout the land, and furnished a wise, economical and wholesome administration of public affairs both in the nation and in the State, the republican party has not only established the strongest title to the graditude and confidence of the people, but has presented the best piedge that it will be as true to every present and future obligation as it has been to every past requirement.

Resolved, That as well for the maintenance of these great achievements as for the fulfilment of every new demand of public reform and popular rights, we believe the people will look, not to the long rejected party which has stodidly resisted every step of progress and act of patriotism in our later history, but to that long trusted party whose enduring principles and unexampled career are honorably identified with all these advances and triumphs, and which meets all new questions as they arise with the same patriotic and fathrid spirit.

Resolved That the Tammany ring, with its colosed plunder of the people, the pollutal and many principles and which meets all new question of a deficiency of \$5,00,000 to the public debt, were the direct truits to democratic rule in this State: that with the aid of honest men of all patries, whose co-operation is still invited, the republican oryanization has overthrown the Tammany inquity, purified the elections, elevated the indicarry, redeemed the State administration and made provision for all public obligations, and that the completion of reform, as well as the general welfare of the State, requires the continu

tions, and that the completion of reform, as well as the general welfare of the State, requires the continhance of its work.

Resolved, That, having enacted a statute permitting smits for the recovery of civil damages in cases of injury sustained from the sale of intoxicating beverages, and being committed to the principle of allowing sach locality to determine for itself whether it will probible such sale, the republican party has shown itself the true friend of temperance.

Resolved, that it is essential to the prosperity of the State of New York, and especially of her commercial metropolis, that all lines of communication with the producing States of the West and the count, whether by land or water, should be available for the purpose of uninterrusted and adequate transportation at minimum rates; that the subject should be considered in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, commensurate with its great importance, and that we hold it to be the paramount duty of the incoming Legislature to devise means whereby the cereais of the country may find their way with sure despatch to the seaboard, and thence to the markets of the world; that, especially, considering the necessity of wise action to prevent the diversion of trade, the main canals of this State should be adapted to steam navigation, and, by the relunding of the debts in long bonds at a low rate of interest, should be made as free to the commerce of the nation as their economical maintenance, without taxing the people, will permit. We hold also that Congress should put forth all the power it may wisely exert within the limits of the constitution, and recommend to the consideration of Congress the natural advantages and the just claims of the great channels which run through the States. the consideration of Congress the natural advantages and the just claims of the great channels which run through the State.

Essolved, That public approbation belongs to the Senators and Representatives who in the last Congress opposed the appropriation of money as increased compensation for Congressional services arguedy rendered and pud for, and that public censure belongs to those of whitever politics whose votes enacted such a provision. We do not charge this wrong upon either party, although it was supported by a larger relative proportion of the opponents than or the friends of the algularity of the algularity of the satisfaction, and although among those who promoted it, and those who were conveniently absent when the votes were recorded, were several members of the small faction who had recently described their party up or the pretence of unfounded charges of republican extravagance. We commend also the Senators and Representatives who have refrained from appropriating the party of the United States the money of which such members of Congress have delines to be even key law to cover the Jane until the Francis State to introduce and urga at the next session of the We therefore request the repoin, can Senator from a full which shall refund to the Treasury all such moneys not claimed, including, as the same in law, all sums which have been

The following spointed, the delegates from each Cong. district having their respective members:—
Stephen French, Samuel D. Russell, David Williams, Henry Clews, Hugh Gardner, William Haw, Jr., William Haw, Jr., William H. Robertson Ezra Farrington, Ezra Farrington, John F. Smythe, Stephen Moffatt, A. A. Brush,
John Lyon,
Glibert Robertson, Jr.,
Seth P. Remmington,
Ebenezer Blakely,
Charles F. Simonds,
Carrol E. Smith,
Themas Hillhouse,
Hiram Pritchard,
William Tyrrell, Seymour Sexton, Pardon C. Williams Thomas S. Mett, John F. Knapp, Hiram Pritchard, A. B. Cornell,
William Tyrell, Henry A. Gliddon,
James D. Warren,
On motion three cheers were then given, and
the Convention adjourned.

WISCONSIN REFORMERS.

Gathering of the Liberal and Demoeratic Hosts at Milwankee-The Nomi-nations Made-Cocktails Not in Order. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24, 1873.

The Liberal and Democratic State Convention or side show of the Agricultural Fair, assembled at noon to-day, in the Opera House. The number of delegates was large. George Paul, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated A. S. Sloan, a sorehead republican for Temporary Chairman. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions the Chairman presented a communication from the Reformers' Convention, setting forth the similarity of each other's objects-reform in the administration of public af-

fairs. The Convention then adjourned. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, in conversation to-might, stated that he intended that Wiscopsin should be the banner State in re-cording its protest against Cresarism.

The following are the more prominent resolu-tions adopted by the Convention:—

That the put served and to his end and to impensatin every part of That we bled. crudin should be scrupulously pre-de abd national debt be honestly paid, we demand a decrease in the number of public officers and rigid economy in state and federal government our apport to every reasonable prof-crude the appening the facilities of trans-tice 22 and between Wisconsin and control of the state of the sta

shall still be carter insist non equal protection and tax atton for a trace of milistry.

That owners of railroads are entitled to a fair compensation for he use of their actual capital; that the extension of edisting reads and the construction of new and independent lines are necessary to the progress and development of the State, and we pledge our carnest encourazement and support to all wholesome enterprise in this direction. But we demand that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion; that the acceptance of free railroad passes by any officer of the State is a practice inconsistent with an honest and impartial discharge of official duty, and ought to be prohibited by law.

That we will supply no man for office who have ever violated his faith to the people by receiving retroactive increase of salary or public service; that we will vote for no man who listiles or apologizes for the Creatil Moought to be prohibited by law.

That we will supply no man for office who has ever violated his faith to the people by receiving retroactive increase of saiary or public service; that we will vote for ne man who justifies or apologizes for the Creait Mobilier corruptions of Con rest, or who voluntarily affiliates with any class of men guilty of corrupt practices in State or national legislation.

That our hope of the tuture is based on the liberal education of our children and the general intelligence of the people. We therefore demand the careius preservation to the State of whatever remains of our once magnificent school fund, and such legislation as shall relieve the masses of the people from unnecessary burdens in the number and cess of text books for our public schools.

The following are the nominations:—William D. Taylor, of Danc county, President of the State Agricultural Society, was nominated for Governor; C. D. Parker, of St. Croix, for Lieutenant Governor; Peter Dovic, of Praduction, for Secretary of State; Frederick Kuhn, of Milwankee, for Treasurer; and A. Scott Sloan, of Dodge, for Attorney General; E. Searing, Superintendent of Schools, and M. J. Argard for Emigrant Commissioner.

All are anxious to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the public, and all echoing the war whool of anything to beat-Wasthurn. The St. Paul and Northwestern Hairoad ring are here wirepulling against the grangers, who, however, are in the ascendancy.

OBITUARY.

By telegram from the Holy City we are informed

that Francesco D. Guerrazzi, who was proclaimed Dictator at Rome in the year 1842, died on the 23d inst., at the age of eighty-six years. Francisco Domenico Guerrazzi, author, politi-

cian, lawyer, prisoner of State and Dictator, was born in the year 1805. He was brought up to the legal profession, and enjoyed the profits of a very successful practice at Leghorn just previous to the candidate for State Prison Inspector.
Mr. Foley, of Essex, nominated Moss K. Platt,
of that county.
General Batcheller nominated L. M. Crane, of
took 2 very prominent part, and was prosetook a very prominent part, and was prosecuted by the authorities in consequence. Imprisoned for a short time, in 1848, he had no in communication and intimate relation with Mazzini, Gioberti and other well known agitators. chosen a Deputy to the National Assembly of Tuscany, and appointed Minister of the Interior in the month of October, 1848. After the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany from his capital February 7, 1848—Guerrazzi became a member and appearance it. In March, the chief of the provisions government, which was overthrown in the following overnment, which was overthrown in the following overnment, which was overthrown in the following overnment, which was overthrown in the following mental. Guerrazzi was arrested April 14, and removed in June to the State prison at voicera, where he was detained until June in the year 1853. His trial was there only brought to a close. Sentenced to perpetual banishment, he proceeded to Marsellies; but, not being permitted to resting the tree he removed to Bastia, in Corsica. In the year 1855 he was permitted to return to Piedmont. He took up his abode at Savona for a season and then removed to Genoa. When in prison he wrote a defence of his political conduct, which had been severely commented on for his un willingness while in power either to proclaim the Florentine Republic or to consent to an annexation to the Republic of to consent to an annexation to the Republic of thome, and still less to Sarainia. He was a versatile and profific writer. English translations of his work, "Beatrice Cenci," were published in New York in the year 1851.

The death is announced, at Stuttgart, of Doctor von Maier, who has been Grand Rabbi of the Israelites in Wurtemberg for forty years.

Celestin Nanteutl.

We have news of the death of Celestin Nanteuil, French artist born in Rome in 1813. He was Conservator of the Museum and Director of the School of Fine Arts at Dijon.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24, 1873. The American Board of Foreign Missions was alled to order last evening by the venerable Dr. Mark Hopkins, who for many years has presided over the meetings. Prayer was offered by President Chaple. Rev. C. S. Dickinson, of Elgin, Ill.,

was chosen Assistant Secretary.

Dr. Treat read an elaborate report on the home department. Eleven corporate members have

died during the year. An eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Charles Stoddard, who for over jorty years was connected with the Board as treasurer.

The receipts during the lear have been \$431,000; only \$20,000 less than in 1870, before the Presbyterian Church withdrew from this association with the Congregationalists Sustaining Board. W. G. Clark, Foreign Secretary, read a report on loreign work. During the year the Board received fifteen specific calls for as many young men to go as missionaries to Japan.

Referring to the Woman's Board he stated that this work for woman by women is the crowning glory of missionary ent sprise.

The summary gives missionaries 19; stations 70, out stations 406; ordained missionaries 143, jemale assistants 129—whole number from this country 352; native pastors 104, native teachers 406, native napple 134; courches 1,971; church members 9,435; added during the year 754; training and theological schools 12; common schools 496; whole number of pupils 18,644. About 1,200 delegates have already arrived.

The Board reassembled this morning, and after devotional exercises proceeded to business.

WAGNER TO BE HANGED. ALFRED, Me., Sept. 24, 1873.

Louis F. Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, was to-day sentenced by Judge Peters to be hanged. Wagner protested his entire innocence of the crime. At the close of taese solemn proceedings, which were witnessed by a full court room, the prisoner was taken into custody by Warden Rice, of the State Prison.